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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870. NO. 159.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Suppression of Official Documents.

Letter of Secretary Cox to Senator Ross—The Dodgers in the House—The Tice Meter Question—Gen. Butler and Mr. Sumner and the Texas Bill—Gen. Burbridge Exonerated—The President and the Funding Bill—The Next Census.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1870.

The Suppression of Indian Documents.

Secretary Cox has addressed the following letter to Senator Ross, in reply to the explanation for the latter made in the Senate regarding the suppression of three-fourths of the documents in the case lately transmitted from his department to that body, and by him ordered to be printed:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1870. }

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., under cover of one from Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chairman of Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitting the same. As I remarked in my letter to Senator Harlan, I should not have felt at liberty to call attention to the fact that the printed document referred to did not contain the whole matter transmitted by me to the Senate, had it not been supported to be the whole, and I should not have done more than to reply to the Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, had I not thought that justice to the Committee of which you are a member, and to yourself required me to bring the correspondence to their and your notice. I would not be thought to be going beyond a proper limit in calling your attention to a mistake or two in the remarks made by you in the Senate as reported in the *Daily Globe* of this morning. You say: "The papers came to us in a most confused and unintelligible mass, a large number of them were duplicates. The arrangement of the original documents on file in the department was made to be chronological, and upon a more careful examination you will see, I think, that duplicates were sent only when a document given from the office records as quoted, or made part of some argument or speech published afterwards by those interested in the case. In this manner it appears that the letter of Lt. L. Taylor, dated at Darien, Georgia, under date of September 19, 1868, from which a portion was omitted, was not only in triplicate but triplicated. Even the same copy of the original on file in the Indian office is marked 69 F, second copy was published in the statement of T. Slaughter, *Esq.*, attorney for the settlers and Indians, marked Y, and third a copy of a communication in the nature of an argument on the same subject, marked Z. To see the official copy, furnished by the Department marked "S. F," was a full copy of the original, as was also the last named. The imperfect copy was that which was attached to the statement by Mr. Slaughter as attorney for the settlers, and must therefore be the one often copied, and which you caused to be read in the Senate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. COX, Secretary.
To Hon. E. G. Ross, Senate of the U. S.

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CINCINNATI, May 21, 1869.

MESSRS. BICKERSTAFF & COPPIN—Gentlemen: You are hereby appointed agents to supervise the attachment of spirit meters to distilleries in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky under my direction, and to superintend the regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. You will report your services to me in full every week. It is understood that your compensation for such services will be paid by the distiller as provided by law, per act of July 20, 1868.

Yours, truly, ISAAC P. TICE.

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There has been a good deal of joking to-day at the expense of Senator Sumner and General Butler, over the bearing of the following letter, which was published by the latter: *"Provided further*, That this act shall not affect in any manner the conditions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was admitted into the States a State." To-day this came up in the Senate, and Mr. Sumner was anxious to have the bill passed as reported. He suggested action without that he suggested reference to committee. The following is an extract from the joint resolution for annexing Texas, approved March 1st, 1845: "And new States may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

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Since the failure to sustain the charges pending against Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, in St. Louis, District Attorney Nake has written a letter to the Attorney General saying that the chief witness in the case had proved to be entirely unreliable. The General stands here at the department as wholly exonerated from all these charges, and the order of the Attorney General to dismiss all indictments has, on advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, been forwarded to St. Louis.

Call Upon the President.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee called on the President today, Secretary Boutwell being of the party. The subjects of internal revenue and the tariff were discussed for some time, taxation were discussed for some time. The President strongly favored both measures. He looked upon the Funding bill as calculated to make the reduction of taxation easier. The bill will probably be reported by the committee at an early day, with some amendments, and the modifications of the tax bill, now nearly ready to be reported, will show some reduction. The Banking and Currency Committee at a meeting to-day agreed to prepare amendments to that portion of the funding bill relating to National Banks, and present them in the House whenever the Ways and Means report.

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Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is driving the preparatory work with dispatch. New plates for all blanks are being electrotyped. Amendments to the old bill will be proposed, repealing the clause making it necessary to file a third copy of all returns in each county at the county seat, thus saving one-third in the expense of printing, and at the same time securing greater privacy for the affairs of all individuals. A circular will be issued in a few days giving such information as will enable the people to avoid being imposed upon by persons who may attempt to act without authority, and make unauthorized questions. Under the old bill additional compensation was allowed in California and other western sections. The same authority is now wanted for most of the States and territories west of Missouri, except Kansas, Nebraska and California.

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JUDICIAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Beach Haven, Luzerne county—W. G. Driesback, vice G. F. Driesback, resigned.

Caln, Chester county—John Baxter, vice H. J. Werner, resigned.

Discontinued—Full Branch, Tioga county.

Established—Upland, Delaware county, Benjamin F. Pretty, Postmaster.

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The President this morning signed the joint resolution for appropriating one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the benefit of the widow and children of the late E. M. Stanton.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was informed to-day that General Bennett, a former supervisor of North and South Carolina, and one Loring, an accomplice, were arrested at Atlantic City, Iowa, on the 11th inst., by General Clarke, United States Marshal for Iowa, and taken to Raleigh for trial, for alleged conspiracy to defraud under the United States revenue laws.

COLFAX AND THE PRESIDENT.

Twelve colored members of the Georgia Legislature visited Vice President Colfax at the Capitol this morning, and were introduced by Senator Wilson. One of the Georgians made a short speech, setting forth the views of the delegation, and expressing the hope that Congress would not give the colored citizens of their State into the power of rebels. In reply the Vice President frankly stated that he did not believe the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetuate itself, and said he sympathized with the freedmen, and he hoped to see them secured in their rights.

REPORT ON THE CREDENTIALS OF GEN. AMES.

Senator Conling's report on the credentials of Gen. Ames as Senator elect from Mississippi, calls attention to the constitutional requirements that the person to be eligible as a Senator of the United States must be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen, and must be an inhabitant when elected. The question in this instance occurred on the 16th of January, 1870, at which time General Ames was a military officer stationed in Mississippi by order of the supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor by appointment of General Morrill. In the opinion of the Judiciary Committee his presence in those two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration when accepting the appointment of Governor that the state that he intended to leave the army and reside in Mississippi, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignation from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Eugene Schuyler, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Cass. White, Secretary to the President to sign land patents; Geo. H. Sharp, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York; Samuel Barlow, present marshal, to be collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New York; Alfred R. Pinkham, collector of Internal Revenue, Thirty-second District, New York, vice Bailey; S. B. Aikens, postmaster at Freeport, Illinois.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Information has been received by Vincent Colyer from General Grierson, commanding the Department of Indian Territory, that the larger part of the Indians of the reservation have received their annuities. The quantity of goods issued, though not large, is of superior quality, and the Indians express themselves well satisfied. The Indians have not committed as many depredations as formerly.

Six white men out of a gang of twenty-four were arrested for stealing horses from the Government and Indians, and sent to Van Buren, Ark., for trial.

THE RYAN-NEWSHAM CONTEST.

A majority of the sub-committee on elections, consisting of Stevenson and Burdett, in the case of Newsham, Republican, against Ryan, Democrat, from the Sixth Louisiana district, have prepared a report declaring the parishes of Caddo, Bossier and Desoto, which Ryan claims gave him 6,000 majority, as thrown out by the Governor of Louisiana, Sabine Parish was thrown out by the canvassers, acting in conformity of returns. Ryan published the statement of T. Slaughter, *Esq.*, attorney for the settlers and Indians, marked Y, and third a copy of a communication in the nature of an argument on the same subject, marked Z. To see the official copy, furnished by the Department marked "S. F," was a full copy of the original, as was also the last named. The imperfect copy was that which was attached to the statement by Mr. Slaughter as attorney for the settlers, and must therefore be the one often copied, and which you caused to be read in the Senate.

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CONGRESS.

Redemption of Fractional Currency.

The Senate Debating the Georgia Bill—Speeches on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1870.

SENATE.

MR. SUMNER introduced an amendment to Senate bill, No. 56—to fix the compensation and destruction, after the 4th of July, of all fractional currency for less than fifty cents; after the fifteenth of September all of twenty-five cents; after the 4th of July, 1871, all of fifty cents, and that thereafter there shall be no payment from the Treasury in fractional parts of a dollar except in coin.

MR. MORTON suggested that the report of the Committee on Judiciary, against the admission of General Ames as Senator from Mississippi, be taken up to-morrow as the special order.

MR. CONKLING replied that the Senator ought not to hamper the bill with such a question at this late hour, and over-rode all special orders and everything else.

MR. WILSON offered the following as an amendment which he intends to offer to the Georgia bill: Congress has no power to alter the legal, disorganizing and revolutionary proceedings of the General Assembly of Georgia, passed at the session of 1868, and the same are hereby declared null and void, and the term of service of said General Assembly shall date from the 25th day of January, 1870, and shall continue until the persons to be chosen on Tuesday next, the first Monday of December, 1870, as members of the General Assembly of said State, are qualified.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Georgia bill.

MR. TRUMBULL argued that all governments in Georgia thus far have been provisional, and that there was nothing to show that Governor Bullock's term expires, because there was nothing to give any new Governor his place.

MR. WILLIAMS protested against any construction that the Legislature of Georgia could be superseded.

MR. STEWART was in favor of specifying the term of two years, when loyal men would have an opportunity to qualify themselves to vote. MR. SHERMAN addressed the Senate on the bill, and the debate was continued to adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed by MR. MORRILL, of Vt., in favor of a high rate of taxation, and against a protective tariff. He desired a reduction of $100,000,000 in taxation, and against a protective tariff. He desired a reduction of $100,000,000 in taxation, and favored the removal of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, coal and salt. In the course of his remarks he said Pennsylvania paid a part of every internal revenue tax—$15,000,000, and received in premiums on coal and iron $10,000,000. The committee rose.

MR. MORGAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether, under the rule forbidding members to vote on questions in which they are directly interested, members who are officers or stockholders of national banks or holders of Government bonds receive the funding bill.

Objected to by MR. MAYNARD.

The House at half-past four adjourned the tariff bill.

The House will not sit to-morrow, to be for general debate on the tariff bill.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Imbroglio—The Old Mayor Besieged in One of the Station Houses—Nothing to Eat Since Wednesday Night—A Negro Shot and Killed.

RICHMOND, March 18.—The condition of affairs here is not much changed. Both Mayor and Interviews with General Canby this morning. Gibson's party, with the exception of three or four who were starved out this morning, still hold the lower station house. They have been without food since Wednesday night. Daniel Henderson, colored, was shot and killed this morning. By agreement a committee is now assisting when they were clearing the streets of a crowd around the lower station house, Mayor Ellison's police still have possession of the city buildings, with the exception of the station houses.

This afternoon General Canby interfered with the municipal troubles by sending a guard of soldiers, taking the siege at the lower station-house, and giving to the negroes and Ellyson all having business there. Intimation, he says, had no reference to the question of the Mayoralty, but is taken purely as a precaution against any acts of disorder or violence. The movement is applauded by the friends of Cahoon, and is protested against by Ellison as an unwarrantable interference with the civil law of the State. When the military took possession of the station house, Mayor Ellison's police left, and being stoned by a crowd of colored men, the police charged upon them. A good fifty shots were fired, and two or three colored men wounded. Affairs have since quieted. To-morrow and to-night will have a police force on the street and hold Independent courts. Trouble is apprehended. The City Council to-night passed an ordinance abolishing the station houses now in the hands of Cahoon's police, authorizing Mayor Ellison to call out the fire brigade as police, placing the city in a state of siege, and pledging the city for Ellyson; authorizing the city court to be held in city hall, and pledging Mayor Ellison the entire support of the council in his efforts to maintain the peace of the city against lawless men conspiring against it. The city is quiet this evening. The casualties of to-day were one man killed and three wounded. Cahoon has his headquarters at the lower station house, where the military guard is, and Ellyson's headquarters are at city hall. Ellyson's police patrol the city to-night.

NASHVILLE.

Ex-Federal Soldiers Deny that They Have Been Ordered to Leave.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—A number of ex-Federal soldiers residing here have united in telegraphing to Isaac R. Hawkins, Republican Representative in Congress, a contradiction of the statement in a letter written from Nashville and published in the New York papers, that ex-Union soldiers in the sixth civil district of Davidson county have been ordered to leave, and one of them hanged. Nothing of the sort has been heard of here, and they deprecate the insinuation that their contradiction to be read in Congress.

THE French Atlantic cable is the subject of a special report now made to the House of Representatives by Mr. Fernando Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He reports adversely to any direct participation against the French company. The report argues that Francedenies to the United States the right to lay a cable to connect the coast of France, is not tenable, as it is manifestly unjust to the United States to consider the exclusive grant made to the Franco-American cable. Besides the probable failure of the ratification of a convention between the two governments, by which neutrality and reciprocity will form the general basis, it is understood that the company itself is in negotiation with the French Government for the establishment or the monopoly which their concession guarantees.

Alternate Loss and Excess of Appetite.

And grinding of the teeth, are symptoms of worms. R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is a certain remedy. TTSu*

HARRISBURG.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Another Effort to Get General Irwin Before the Senate—The Philadelphia Police Bill Passed in the Senate—Omnibus Railroad Bill Passed Finally—Democratic Senators Indulge in a Striking Argument on the Senate Floor.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18, 1870.

Allegheny Charter.

Mr. Graham called up his bill for the reduction of the charter and consolidation of the laws of Allegheny city. Passed.

Law Library.

Mr. Howard introduced a supplement relative to the purchase of a law library in Allegheny county.

General Irwin.

Mr. Purman offered the following:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Irwin having appeared before the Finance Committee in the treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to said committee in such matters as the Senate deems necessary to the performance of legislative duties, the said Wm. W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms authorizing him to produce at the Bar of the Senate, William W. Irwin, there to be held subject to such order as the Senate may make in the premises.

The resolution gave rise to numerous motions for postponement, special orders, etc., and the Republicans being desirous of reaching the new Philadelphia metropolitan police bill on third reading, and believing the Democrats were filibustering to prevent the previous question, and made the resolution the special order for Wednesday evening next.

Police Bill Passed.

Mr. White moved the extension of the hour of adjournment till the police bill was gone through with. Carried.

The police bill then passed the Senate finally by yeas 16, nays 14, Lowry voting with the Democrats and Kerr paired off with Brown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Railroad Bill Passed.

The bill from the Senate extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo and Pine Creek Railway; Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, up the Monongahela valley; Clearfield and Buffalo and Erie and Allegheny railways, was considered. Messrs. Strong, Johnson of Crawford, and Grim spoke in favor. Mr. Brown against. Passed finally—yeas 56; nays 34.

Pugnacious Democrats.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, Senator Nagle, of Philadelphia, demanded an apology from Senator Linderman, of Bucks, for offensive personal remarks in debate. Linderman's reply being unsatisfactory, Nagle struck him in the face. Linderman struck back with his cane, inflicting a slight bruise upon Nagle's face. Blows were exchanged, when Representative Josephs, of Philadelphia, who had separated and separated the combatants. Linderman is the worst sufferer. But two gentlemen were in the Senate chamber at the time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—The Committe on Appropriations last night reported a bill to relieve loan associations and savings banks from taxation upon bonds held as collaterals for loans to borrowers.

A bill was introduced to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Bench from sitting in District Courts.

A joint resolution was adopted by a vote of eighty-one to twenty-two, asking that Senator Pendleton, in Congress, and Senator Sherman, Ohio, in view of the recent decision in the Supreme Court, use their influence in the next Congress the recognition of the claims of soldiers who enlisted promising to be paid in greenbacks and were thus by reason of their having been paid in depreciated paper injured to the amount of the difference, and subsequently in accordance with the terms of their enlistment.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—The Senate adopted a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 1st of April, and fixing said consideration a bill legalizing ten per cent. interest on contracts, and also a bill legalizing freetrade in money was defeated. The bill was postponed by a vote of 16 to 15 until next session. The resolution indorsing the vote of members of Congress who favored an increase of national currency for a day last. Failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 16.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Fields charged Mr. Ainsworth with an attempt to bribe him to vote on a railroad bill. Ainsworth made a counter charge. The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges, with instructions to report forthwith. Ainsworth, in his report, said he was approached by Fields, who offered his vote for $5,000. Ainsworth made a counter charge, saying he would kill all bills presented by Ainsworth. The House refused an investigation. A bill was passed to amend the State constitution in such manner as to render unnecessary the Loan Commissioner's annual report. The law of last year fixing the homestead exemption law was introduced in the Senate.

KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—The Senate voted an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to elect fire proof buildings for public offices.

A bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths was filed.

The Legislature will be in session until January, 1871.

The storage and sale of petroleum was the subject of a special bill.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 18.—The Senate defeated the bill to provide for the Tax Congressional election in August, instead of November.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The office of State Printer will be abolished at this session of the Legislature, and the State printing thereafter will be done on contract.

JACKSON, March 17.—In the State senate, bills were introduced to create the following new counties, viz: Union, Lincoln, Prentiss and Hamilton.

A bill was introduced guaranteeing to all persons, irrespective of color, equal rights on railroads and steamboats, and in hotels. Mr. Gilfillan's bill to repeal the registry law had killed the Republican party in Louisiana and Tennessee. After a heated discussion, the bill was laid on the table. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolutions which passed the House yesterday for the election of Delegates of General Ames to the United States Senate was taken up and tabled. The opposition to Ames is daily growing stronger, and it is expected that a Senator will take his place again.

An attempt was made to-day to elect a State Librarian, but failed on account of the number of candidates. Hyde, Gale, colored, it is believed, will be elected.

CINCINNATI.

Incompetent Stock Inspectors—Resignation of Supervisor Cusick—The Distillery Whisky Case—The Kidnapping Detectives Still in Jail—Policy Dealers in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—A committee of the City Council, Health Officers and City Solicitor, that have been investigating the charges against Jackers and Lawrence, live stock inspectors, reported to-day. The committee say they believe animals sent for shipment have been wrongfully passed, and that they have not discharged their duty according to the provisions of the ordinance; that they are incompetent, and have received gratuities and presents, but refuse to say whether such money or presents were received as bribes, leaving the matter for the determination of Council from the testimony submitted. The report was received, but Council took no action.

The resignation of Reeder W. Clark, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, was not accepted to-day in the belief that charges brought against him are not generally expected at this time.

Yesterday was tried the Gaaffee whisky case this morning, and argument for the Government opened by Assistant United States Attorney Thomper. The case will probably not go to the jury until Monday.

Boland and Gring, of the New York detectives arrested yesterday on an indictment for kidnapping Joseph Joseph, had two writs served this evening in giving bail, and were still in jail.

Several lottery and policy dealers were to-day before United States Commissioner Goldsberry, charged with doing business without license, and the cases continued until Thursday.

The funeral of Howard Matthews, Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, takes place Sunday at one o'clock. Grand Master Newcourt, of Toledo, will deliver a sermon to organize a Special Grand Lodge to conduct the ceremonies, which will be participated in generally by the Masonic fraternity of the city.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to consider the Southern Pacific Railroad resolutions introduced yesterday, and submit a report.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, to-night, it was determined to hold a convention for the nomination of municipal officers next Friday. Primary meetings will occur on Thursday evening.

The contract for erecting the building for the approaching Saengerfest was awarded to-day to be finished by the 1st of June.

CRIME.

Theodore Nicklas Hanged at Little Valley, N. Y., for the Murder of Dr. Head.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., March 18.—Theodore Nicklas was hanged to-day for the murder of Andrew Mead, in Allegany, N. Y. Since his arrest Nicklas has made a confession, detailing the manner in which the crime was committed. He died without a struggle.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Thos. E. Leonard, formerly county trustee, who absconded, was captured in New York, brought here and sentenced to five years imprisonment on one indictment for stealing county warrants, and one of them hanged. Nothing of the sort has been heard of here, and they deprecate the insinuation that their contradiction to be read in Congress.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—In Washington county, on Monday, John Sherley made a murderous assault upon W. G. Simms with a club, fatally injuring him.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Herman Tribbaste was shot and instantly killed to-night, in front of his residence on Lucas street. The murderer was not known. No arrests.

S. J. Dockstrader was arrested here Thursday, charged with forging a note on Clark Mills, of Washington, and left for that place this evening in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Hodge.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gulton's Cough Balsam should be in every house. TTSu*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1870.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT CASE.

The Erie-Vanderbilt litigation was continued to-day. The cross-examination of Fisk was conducted. Counsel for Vanderbilt then opened the case for the defense, moving the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that it was brought in a spirit of malignancy, after which further proceedings went over till the 29th inst.

DISCHARGED.

Wm. Fleirs, a prominent merchant, arrested at the instigation of Collector Bailey for alleged violation of the Revenue laws, was discharged to-day by Commissioner Osborne.

DEATH.

Julian C. Verplanck, a well-known author, politician and philanthropist, died to-day in his eighty-fourth year.

THE JACKSON MURDER CASE.

A motion was made to-day to quash the indictment charging Deputy Sheriff Jackson with the murder of Archibald Douglass. Decision reserved.

FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

Four men were badly injured, one fatally, by the explosion of a blast at Englewood, N. J. The engineer, Col. Hopkins, was one of those less seriously injured.

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT.

Capt. Slocomb, of the schooner Saladin, from Jeemel, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 36°, longitude 77°, saw a gigantic creature nearly five feet out of the water, presented the back, bearing a resemblance to the so-called sea serpent.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has a statement that Collector of Internal Revenue Bailey has suddenly disappeared. Various reports are in circulation, including one that the Solicitors from the Treasury Department are overhauling his accounts.

ELECTION FRAUD CASES.

The trial of the Brooklyn election fraud cases has commenced.

MORE FORGERIES.

Rumor speaks of more forgeries upon brokers, the particulars of which have not transpired, the victims pocketing the loss in silence. A reward is offered for two men named Cunningham and Dickerson in connection with the frauds, and supposed now to be in Baltimore.

THE MIXED CONDITION.

The affairs of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Somers are in such inextricable confusion that the examination of ex-Cashier Hill has been adjourned two weeks.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The libel suit of Henry Bergh against the editors of the *Sunday Courier* has been postponed indefinitely.

RETURNED TO HIS FIRST LOVE.

Kit Burns to-day resumed his old occupation of keeping a rat pit.

THE EXPLOSION OF NITRO GLYCERINE.

Further particulars of the explosion in Col. Shiffner's factory at Ridgefield, N. J., yesterday, are to the effect that there were about 7,000 barrels of nitro-glycerine and about 20,000 pounds of dynamite of the material in the building at the time of the explosion. The factory and buildings were inundated by the tide, so it was necessary to place the sacks of nitre and other material, upon platforms, as the water would set them on fire. It is supposed some of the carboys containing acids, which are of a high specific gravity, ignited and thus produced an explosion. Fifty pounds of nitro glycerine was packed in bags, and thus packed was thrown over the backs of two draymen and carried to the boat. One of the men, while carrying a bag upon his shoulder, lost his hold, and the bag dropped. An explosion caused a second and more terrible explosion among the material stored in the building. The building is a mass of ruins scattered for rods around. The explosion was heard for miles, and shook the very foundations of houses a mile distant. Four lives were sacrificed, the bodies being torn limb from limb and picked like the mason work. Loss $75,000; no insurance.

DEATH OF DR. TOWNSEND.

Dr. S. D. Townsend, the Philadelphia fame, died at Fellville, N. J., on Tuesday.

FREIGHT DEPOT BURNED.

The extensive freight depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw was totally destroyed by fire to-night, with its contents, including twelve loaded freight cars. Michael Cairns, a brakeman, was burned to death while trying to get the books, and Thomas Kane, a switchman, was injured. Estimated at $50,000 to $100,000, on which there is little insurance.

The Pavonia ferry fire at Communipaw will reach $30,000. The man who met death was Cornelius Morgan. The injured were Conductor Jones, who got out of the way in time, but fell and broke his leg; Engineer Hoffner, injured by jumping; Fireman Kane, injured by jumping, and Fireman Cairns, who was struck by the engine during a race to the fire. Not seriously injured.

ELECTION FRAUD TRIALS.

The rumored disappearance of Joshua F. Bailey, Collector of the Thirty-second District, proves true. He was last seen at his office on Tuesday, he was home part of that day, but at his office by Deputy Collector Vail, who received a letter from Bailey, stating that he would never see him more. There is at present no proof that he is a defaulter, but this is regarded as the first step in the attempt to amend the State constitution in such manner as to render nugatory the law compelling the examination law was introduced in the Senate.

KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—The Senate voted an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to erect fire proof buildings for public offices.

A bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths was filed.

The Legislature will be in session until January, 1871.

The storage and sale of petroleum was the subject of a special bill.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 18.—The Senate defeated the bill to provide for the Tax Congressional election in August, instead of November.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The office of State Printer will be abolished at this session of the Legislature, and the State printing thereafter will be done on contract.

JACKSON, March 17.—In the State senate, bills were introduced to create the following new counties, viz: Union, Lincoln, Prentiss and Hamilton.

A bill was introduced guaranteeing to all persons, irrespective of color, equal rights on railroads and steamboats, and in hotels. Mr. Gilfillan's bill to repeal the registry law had killed the Republican party in Louisiana and Tennessee. After a heated discussion, the bill was laid on the table. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY MARCH 19, 1870.

THE OMNIBUS Railroad Bill, which we suppose has gone through the Legislature by this time, makes a certainty of the completion of a railroad up the valley of the Monongahela river, from Pittsburgh to the State line, within three years. We congratulate the people of this portion of the State on the cheering prospect before them. They have hitherto been cut off from all participation in the direct benefits of the railroad system of the State, but with the completion of the valley road a new era of business prosperity and development will dawn upon them. The commercial interests of Pittsburgh will be largely enhanced by this new avenue to producers and consumers, while the agricultural and mineral products of the rich country to be traversed by the road will find an accessible and profitable market opened to them.

WASHINGTON dispatches represent that Senators and Representatives sometimes oppose or favor a measure to punish the President for what he may have done or refused to do in making appointments. We are not surprised at this. It accords perfectly with things known to be true of Senators and Representatives; not all of them, however, we are glad to say. We were not prepared for the open confession that patronage constitutes the motive of Congressional action; many persons have, nevertheless, long believed it to be true. General GRANT has nothing to fear in the contest which gentlemen in Congress seem disposed to wage with him in this respect. If they have no higher appreciation of their position and duty the people will know how to deal with them. The report, which no doubt reflects the exact truth, will strengthen the President with the country, which, while it supports and confides in General GRANT, have a certain dread of the follies of Congress.

THE Senate has very properly stricken out of the Appropriation Bill the "Coolie" clause relating to the Soldiers' Orphans. A number of changes have been made in the bill since it passed the House. The following are the important changes: From the item for the support of the Common Schools the increase made by the House of $250,000 has been struck out, leaving it as it was during the past year, $500,000. The appropriation to the Danville Hospital has been reduced from $150,000 to $100,000. Pensions and Gratuities have suffered to the extent of $25,000, leaving the figures at $100,000. All the appropriations to local charities have been stricken out. The Soldiers' Orphans' item has been left at $500,000, a reduction of $60,000. All the increase in salaries, including the Judges of the Court, have been cut off. The item for the payment of the interest on the public debt was deemed too high by $50,000. All the items for the maintenance of the inmates of the charitable institutions have been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

BUTLER, of Tennessee, can consider himself censured in the most emphatic manner. In a vote expelling him from the House as unworthy of membership the yeas and nays stood 102 for the resolution and 69 against it; but as a two-third vote is required to adopt a resolution of expulsion, BUTLER saved his per-diem and mileage for the remainder of this Congress by twelve votes. Twenty Representatives dodged. The House then by a unanimous vote declared its "condemnation" of BUTLER'S receiving money for a cadetship, the money to be used for political purposes, "as an unauthorized and dangerous practice." It seems to us BUTLER deserved expulsion fully as much as WHITTEMORE. In fact the latter claimed to have used the money received for his cadetship to promote education among the poor, certainly a more praiseworthy object than that to which BUTLER devoted his funds, which appears to have been in the line of feeding weak-backed papers. The House has done itself no credit by certifying that although BUTLER was dishonest in the discharge of an important trust, he is still worthy of membership. General NOGLEY, as a member of the Military Committee, united in reporting the milder resolution of censure in opposition to General LOGAN'S resolution of expulsion.

EVERY day makes it more clear that Mr. GLADSTONE'S liberal policy is not likely to afford the long desired remedy for Irish discontent. We are informed by the telegraph that on the 11th instant the Minister found it necessary to deny that "his Lord-shire speech had caused the state of feeling existing in Ireland." Thus it is implied that sincere expressions of sympathy, and promises of plans of reform are believed by some persons to have rendered necessary the stern measures of repression which the government has been compelled to adopt. When we take into account the nature of Celtic grievances, the length of time during which they have subsisted, and the actual impossibility of entirely removing them, considerable plausibility attaches to the notion of those English statesmen who believe that sound policy forbids any attempt to interfere with things as they are. An English historian, writing about the times of CHARLES II., says:

> The enmity between the Irish Catholics and the Cromwellians was almost forgotten in the more enmity which raged between the English and the Celtic races. The effect of the Restoration was to unite the conquering element to vindicate what command with the Puritan. Loathing the late civil troubles one half of the Irish had fought for the King, and the Protestant portion of the colonists. Those colonists among whom Cromwell had planted his soldiers, and to whom Cromwell's territory, and whose descendants are still known as Cromwellians, represented them as the most industrious race dwelling among the English nation, under exceptional disadvantages, and were hated in every form. They were not ashamed to own that there would never be peace in Ireland till the old Irish race should be extirpated.

In the settlement made at that time these Cromwellians were prevailed upon to relinquish one-third of their acquisitions—which was regarded by the old race as an admission that the remaining two-thirds were wrongfully retained—a notion still entertained by millions in the island. And it is a curious fact that after the lapse of so long a time the grievances and passions which troubled a Stuart Parliament, are still alive to disturb and possibly render abortive the attempts of a liberal ministry to introduce reforms into Ireland. A reform radical enough to satisfy the Celtic population of Ireland will hardly be initiated by a member of the dominant race. But Ireland may be greatly benefited by measures looked upon as a mockery of justice by the O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

THE Vienna Academy of Political and Social Science has offered a prize of two thousand florins for the best work on American finances. We have not learned whether or not this prize is open for the competition of foreigners. If it is, we may confidently expect that the committee of examination will be overwhelmed with essays by American writers. Should our [illegible] at one [illegible] of the prize, a not contemptible sum, as to show their power of developing profound financial theories from the depths of their moral consciousness. In Europe we understand that the astonishment produced by the military achievements of the North during the war was a dull feeling in comparison with the amazement caused since by the conceit of financial ability among us. This amazement is said to prevail chiefly among the numerous class over there who have spent their lives in the investigation of the exceedingly difficult subjects of finance with all the helps afforded by the labors of many generations. The financial labors of some of our statesmen are, of course, regarded with admiring respect there as at home; the amazing circumstance is the audacity with which others quite ignorant of the subject and perhaps constitutionally incapable of thinking out its easiest problems presume to construct and publish their theories. SYDNEY SMITH, we believe it was, who said that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, ignorant of the difference between starboard and larboard, would not hesitate, if appointed, to take the command of the Channel fleet. How many of our Congressmen would hesitate to assume at a day's notice the Secretaryship of the Treasury? Few of them, we suspect, from the confidence with which in their speeches they discuss the financial affairs of the country. From this ignorant presumption, and the consequent multitude of unwise and unreflecting propositions current for the relief of our financial embarrassments, the credit of the country has already suffered both at home and abroad, and it seems destined to suffer still more.

THE ROD IN SCHOOLS.

A schoolmaster, in the State of Indiana, lately used an iron poker in the administration of discipline. In as far as the object of the pedagogue was to reform the offender and to maintain his own position of supreme authority, his method was certainly a failure, as the culprit died under the remedy and the disciplinarian is in prison on the charge of murder. One is rather surprised to see this instance of brutality employed as an exemplification of the evils of the traditional mode of school-government and as an argument against the use of the rod. With as much propriety and force the latest case of stabbing or shooting with a revolver might be alleged for the same purpose. Those who believe it to be inexpedient to abolish corporal punishment as an instrument of school-discipline, never for a moment doubt that, if the rod is employed at all, it ought to be employed under the most rigorous moral control. As a mere thing of fear, as a mere instrument of torture in the hands of the absolute ruler of a school-room, the rod is an agency of unmixed mischief to the young folks under its sway. On the other hand, as the emblem of law, and as an instrument for the maintenance and enforcement of law, its influence may be very different. It may be very beneficent. No one, however, will contend that the birch ought to be considered or used as the sole implement for the maintenance of law in schools. It ought to be looked upon only as the last resort when appeals to reason and affection have failed. In view of these principles the practical difficulties involved in the rod-question come into view. In a school of fifty boys there are usually found all varieties of character and all degrees of susceptibility of moral impression. Some of the boys, either from natural disposition or home training, are easily influenced by reason or kindness, while others from natural disposition or the utter absence of domestic education, are or seem to be quite beyond the reach of the appeals effective with the former. Among those whom it is at present necessary to employ as teachers, account must be taken of great differences not only of disposition but of ability. Some of them are so affectionate or so eloquent that they are capable of captivating and controlling any school, while others, it may be, admirably qualified for their work in many respects, are neither affectionate nor eloquent. The former class may and probably will dispense with the rod, though even some of them may occasionally use it with advantage to the delinquent and his companions. To the tolerable comfort and success of the latter class the right to use it is, we suppose, essential. And though they may not be overflowing with the milk of human kindness; if they are manly and just, though stern, if capable of entering into the feelings of the young and also capable of becoming self-constraint, we fancy that the birch may be left in their hands without apprehensions of evil consequences. Biography is full of instances of the gratitude of distinguished men for the wholesome discipline of their school-masters. In England and in this country it was formerly customary to flog for ignorance or even defective recitation of an assigned lesson. This practice is forbidden by the milder spirit of the present day. In regard to offenses against morality and the discipline needed for their prevention or correction valuable reforms were initiated by Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD. One of his methods we find was anticipated in the last century by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER, principal of the English College at St. Omer's. It is thus described by the Abbe DE LA SERVIERE:

> "The Bishop had already showed him his confidence, by placing his own nephew in the Regent's charge, as the pupil of the Bishop's friend, and the son of one of his countrymen. I had the honor of visiting them frequently, and of seeing them to dine with me on every school holiday. If the Regent had to punish his pupil for a fault, the punishment I inflicted was, that he should desire Mr. Butler to keep him company. I think it always improved matters when he would himself bring me the delinquent. I said to him one day, *he will behave better for the future*, and I found that practice of Mr. Butler's followed by me, in the presence of the lad, *he has told me so*. I could say nearly over eight feet. The tomb was built of stone, and of quite a curious architecture. The cavity was not over two feet high, while it was eighteen or twenty feet long and four feet wide. There was a great many trinkets found buried with the remains, among which were a bow and arrow, an earthen pot and a pipe. Upon digging further the men found two other bodies buried at the foot and outside the tomb. They were of ordinary stature, and were placed so as to form a square at the big man's feet.

A New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says: "I was riding in an omnibus the other day when some Adolphus, with his hair parted in the middle, reached up his fare and upon his thin little arm was a heavy band bracelet. Shortly I noticed he had another on his other arm; and since then a party dining at an opposite table at Delmonico's displayed the same ornaments upon the wrists of three gentlemen."

PERSONAL.

Solon Robinson's house in Florida was attacked by a burglar the other night. Mr. Robinson heard him operating on the front door, and when he saw the point of an augur come through the panel, he fired. The burglar did not come any further, but the next morning the body of a colored man, shot through the bowels, was found in the woods.

"Mack" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Alexander H. Stephens once told me that he considered Jefferson's first inaugural and Lincoln's first inaugural the two finest pieces of composition of the kind in the country."

The following story is told of Mr. Punshon in connection with the redoubtable P. T. Barnum. It runs on this wise: At a time when Mr. Punshon's popularity was rapidly rising in England, the notorious P. T. conceived the idea that the celebrated orator would make a "Great American Show." So he addressed a letter to Punshon, proposing to hire him by the year, and take him around over the country next to lecture at such times and places as he (Barnum) should appoint. Punshon fixed a salary and Barnum to have the net profits of the lectures. It is said, however, that the transaction was for once brought to a stand by the receipt of Mr. Punshon's reply, which was, in substance, as follows: "Sir,—You will find my reply in Acts xiii., 10.—'O full of all subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, will thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?'"

A forthcoming life of Tom Paine will endeavor to clear him from the charge of atheism. His will reads thus: "The last will and testament of me, Thomas Paine, Reposing confidence in my Creator, God, and in no other, and considering that I know of no other, nor believe in any other, I, Thomas Paine, of the State of New York, author of the work entitled 'Common Sense,' etc.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe writes from Florida of some of the discomforts of a Southern winter life, and remarks "that a country cannot be laid flat down under a war, burned over with fire, and all its resources laid waste, and come up again so as to stand even with the undisturbed civilization of Northern Iowa, in one, two or three years. Yet, as we come down here, year after year, we see more and more how rapidly the scars of the old destruction are healing and how a new era, with a warm, fresh life, is dawning on the Southern States."

IS CARELESSNESS a crime? Judge McAllister of Chicago thinks it is. On Tuesday last he charged the Grand Jury that the defective or negligent construction of a building might become an indictable offense, and that the party or parties responsible for it could be fined or imprisoned, and compelled to remove the nuisance. "No matter from what motive, whether from cupidity, corruption, or what it may be, if it has been negligently constructed, and becomes unsafe to the public, it becomes a nuisance, and those who are engaged in it would be guilty of the crime of nuisance." All this was *apropos* to the falling in of the Court House roof at Chicago. He further suggests a remedy to the old eye for eye doctrine, that if it shall be proved that anybody has been guilty of erecting a building which puts life and limb in peril, they shall be liable "to be punished by an imprisonment for six months beneath the dangerous structure of their own creation." Hardly law, but possibly common sense justice.

GOVERNOR AUSTIN, of Minnesota, lately vetoed an important railroad charter, because of a clause which authorizes the company to consolidate their corporation with any other corporation by sale, purchase or perpetual lease. He deems it to be the true policy of the State to retain what little power of regulating or controlling railroad corporations it has not already granted away. We like this position of the Minnesota Governor, although it would be rather late in the day to attempt such a policy in the older States. All the harm possible to us has probably already been accomplished. The power of consolidation of railroad lines, for instance, places the material interests of the people along the lines of these railroads at the mercy of the consolidation. Minnesota will be wise in guarding against the evil which already injuriously affects the people of the more eastern States.

A BILL is pending in the State Senate, introduced by Mr. Findlay, of Somerset, obliging railroad companies to open their ticket offices one hour before the departure of each train. Under present arrangements, ticket offices, in many cases, are not opened until within a few minutes of train time, and passengers are put to great inconvenience. The offices are surrounded with impatient crowds and "confusion worse confounded" reigns. Even the ticket agents are annoyed by the hurry and flurry, and often make mistakes. We presume Mr. Findlay's bill is designed to prevent this.

CONGRESS seems likely to hold on till July or August. Although considerable labor has been performed, the state of the business will carry the session into the hot months. The Tariff bill, concerning the fate of which there is a difference of opinion, may yet take precedence of the Funding bill in the House. In which ever order they come up these two bills will consume many days, perhaps weeks.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Star* says: "Sundry benevolent gentlemen advance: Max $6,000, with which to open a season of Italian opera. Of this he returned $1,500, leaving a debt of $4,500; he owes Miss Kellogg $1,500; he owes the Academy $1,000; he owes the orchestra $500; he owes wardrobe women, washerwomen, etc., $2,000; total, $9,000. His treatment of Miss Kellogg was simply outrageous. She has been his pack-horse, his galley slave, his maid of all work, his ravelor and his victim. He had two babies on his hands, and Miss Kellogg was their perpetual nurse. Le Franc can't sing more than three or four operas, and while he was learning others Miss Kellogg had to do the work. Rosconi can sing only half a dozen notes, and in every opera in which he and Miss Kellogg sang the pitch had to be lowered to suit his old wheezer, and she suffered in consequence."

By the direction of the British government, Henry John Murray, consul at Portland, Me., has advertised in the papers of that city that the Governor General of India has offered a prize of $25,000 in gold for the invention of some machinery or process for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the rheea, or Chinese grass.

Consul Shepard writes that while the Oneida was sinking Lieut. George K. Adams and Lieut. Commander Wm. F. Stewart went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired the gun three times, and were in the act of loading the fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell overboard and killed the former.

T. L. Capen predicts, in the Boston papers, under date of 15th inst., as follows: "The next earthquake combination, culminating March 17 to 20, and lasting till 25th or 26th, say 17th to 27th, strikes me as one of unusual force and terrific omens. Its influence will strongly manifest itself in the current phenomena of the weather, even when no shock is felt. Striking and frequent changes and contrasts in temperature, violent and copious storms and destructive floods will be the result. Tidings of repeated and violent shocks within this period will, in due time, reach us from earthquake regions in both hemispheres."

Washington's birthday was celebrated in Madrid with the greatest honor by the few Americans who are residing there. Dr. Moskeshan entertained his Spanish and American friends at dinner, as usual. Gen. Sickles gave a ball at the Hotel Russia, where he resides. His rooms were thronged to overflowing. Among the persons present were General and Captain Alaminos, General Milans del Bosch, part of the Topete family, several Deputies and a great number of beautiful women, including Senora Olancie and Senora Vizcarrando, both New York ladies, married to Spaniards. The festivities were kept up to a late hour. Washington's portrait, a handsome lifelike oil painting, was brilliantly illuminated during the evening.

The State dinners at the White House are at the expense of the President. These dinners cost from three to five thousand dollars, though the average cost is about seven hundred. The State dinner of which Prince Arthur had the honor of partaking, was composed of twenty-nine courses, and cost fifteen hundred dollars; but it is only when royalty is to be entertained that these feasts assume such costly proportions.

Some years ago, a Milwaukee gentleman was robbed of a $100 bond. The thief has now sent it back, with the information that it has "layed on his stummuck ever sense." His reason for taking it was simple: "I tuk it for i wanted munny." His reason for not selling it is rather more complicated: "Evry time I went to sell the thing sumthing told me not to, and i didn't." His surrender of the security is unconditional: "Here it is for i can't keep it no longer."

Gilmore's Band proceeded to the Merchants' Exchange Reading-Room, in Boston, Wednesday, to give a musical expression to the public joy at the safety of the City of Boston; but upon hearing that the news was a hoax, Mr. Gilmore changed his programme. A dirge was played in memory of the lost crew of the Oneida.

Marshal Soult, once showing his pictures he stole in Spain, stopped before one and remarked: "I value that picture very much; it saved the lives of two estimable persons." An aide de-camp whispered in the listener's ear: "He threatened to have them both shot immediately unless they gave it up."

The conductors and driverson the street cars in Florence, S. C., nearly all belong to the first families, and consequently they are admitted into F. F. fashionable society. The men who own the street railroad are Northerners, and are not admitted where their humble employees are welcome.

The Montreal *Witness* expresses anxiety in regard to the fishery question, in view of the course proposed by the Canadian Government Sir John A. McDonald says: "No licenses will be granted to American fishing vessels, and our fisheries will be protected." Unless the British Government is pledged to back up this announcement, the Witness anticipates serious trouble if it is carried out.

The city of Louisville was once an Indian village. Recently some persons engaged in making an excavation came upon some remains inclosed by masonry. From the appearance of the remains it is evident that the person was one of extraordinary size, the skeleton as it lay measuring over eight feet. The tomb was built of stone, and of quite a curious architecture. The cavity was not over two feet high, while it was eighteen or twenty feet long and four feet wide. There was a great many trinkets found buried with the remains, among which were a bow and arrow, an earthen pot and a pipe. Upon digging further the men found two other bodies buried at the foot and outside the tomb. They were of ordinary stature, and were placed so as to form a square at the big man's feet.

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THE Supreme Court has rendered a decision which interests the surviving soldiers (and their heirs) who responded to the first call for troops in 1861. Such of them as were honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of enlistment are entitled to a bounty of $100 each.

FOR MEDICINAL USE.

BRANDY,
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.'S Vintage, 1850.
WHISKIES,
SOUTH'S BOURBON, eight years old.
HOLLAND RYE, five years old.
HOLLAND GIN,
PORT WINE, CROWN DUCK.
SHERRY WINE, ANDRIES-EN—Pure Juice, HARMONY STARS.

The above "Brands" have been selected and bought with especial reference to PURITY and EXCELLENCE, and are confidently recommended. Sold at

A. J. RANKIN'S
DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, Pa.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
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CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

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Correspondence with Jobbers, Retailers and Packers, solicited. We believe we can offer inducements in both quality and prices.

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Fruit Trees, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Small Fruits in great variety; Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. Our stock for Spring Planting is very superior, embracing the best varieties for Orchard and Garden culture. Persons ordering from the Sewickley Nurseries, may rely on the varieties being correct, having the advantage of grafting from the extensive Bearing Orchards on the place. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Orders left at the office of C. H. LOVE BRO., 59 Fourth Avenue, or address

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The Summer Session of this Institution will begin on TUESDAY, April 5th. This School, now in its fifteenth year, offers to parents the finest Educational advantages, combined with those of a delightful country residence on one of the finest sites in Pennsylvania. TTh

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

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SILKS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DOMESTIC GOODS
Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached
Utica and Pequot Sheetings.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN
Barnsley Damask Table Linens,
SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND
Sheeting Linens,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
A Very Superior Quality of
BLACK ALPACA,
32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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REMOVAL.
Gray & Logan
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
TO
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.
Our Stock is Still
LARGE AND COMPLETE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Gross' Surgery, 2 vols, large 8vo, library binding.
Bedford's Obstetrics, 1 Vol, 8vo; cloth and library.
Meigs' Obstetrics.
Cazeaux's Theory of Obstetrics; large quarto, numerous plates.
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery.
Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols, 8vo.
Bartlett's Practice of Medicine.
Dickson's Elements of the Practice of Medicine.
Hartwig on the Bones.
Dalton's Human Physiology.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.
Ingalls's Medical Dictionary.
Thomas' Pronouncing Medical Dictionary.
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum.
Colleriot's Atlas of Venereal Diseases; large imperial quarto, with numerous exquisitely colored plates.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL BOOKS.

Marcy & Hunt's Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Raue's Diseases of the Nervous System.
Bell's Therapeutics, 2 vols, 8vo.
Hempel's Materia Medica—Northeastern Medicines.
Lippe's Materia Medica.
Hale's Jahr, by Snelling, 2 vols.
Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, 2 vols.
Hale's Materia Medica—Northwestern Medicines.
Jahr's Clinical Guide.
Teste on Diseases of Children.
Hughes' Manual Pharmacodynamics.
Hughes' Manual of Therapeutics.
Pulte, Small & Hering's Domestic Practice.
Beyfuss's Eclectic and Hom. Medicine.

SCARCE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Hartmann's Acute and Chronic Diseases, 4 vols.
Jahr's New Manl. or Symptomen Codex and Repertory, 3 vols.
All Homœpathic Books received as soon as issued.

J. L. READ & SON,
102 FOURTH AVENUE.

NEW BOOKS.

Behind the Scenes—Olive Logan.
Mrs. Fernleghaun's Journal.
Westbrook Parsonage—McKeever.
Diamond and Rose—Cooke.
A Day in the Fire—Leigh Hunt.
The United World—Arthur Jno. Halifax.
Casimir Maremma—Heida.
The Wonders of the Sea.
Calendar Nights—M. M. Pomeroy.
Hedged In—Phelps.
A German Course.
Health by Good Living—Hall.
Night Scenes in the Bible.
Rob and His Friends.
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1870.
Interest in Money—Kinmont.
Political Economy—Greeley.
Sketches of Statesmen.
Warren's Household Physician.

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OFFICE AND FACTORY,
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WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
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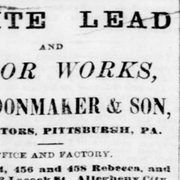

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
" Linseed Oil, ... 9
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
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TTha Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

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McFARLAND & COLLINS
WILL EXHIBIT ON
Wednesday, March 16th, 1870,
THEIR NEW
SPRING STOCK.
The Goods will be displayed in such a manner that more can be seen of the New Patterns in a few moments than by shopping for hours.
The public is invited to call. Visitors will not be urged to buy.
Prices will be found low enough to sell the Goods.
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Spring Stock.
Fine,
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Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the Trade.
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Hats and Caps.
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MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats and Caps,
EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING
NEW STYLES,
TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.
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AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE
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Agent for Sargent's Backache and Liver Pills. sw

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Where they can at all times find the best brands of SEGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

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BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

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Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.
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ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

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DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Founders and Manufacturers of
PIT WAGON WHEELS,
WITH
Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.
This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
R. R. CAMPBELL. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, The T and most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

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ARTIZAN WORKS.
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Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic
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Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,
Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,
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A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

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Logan, Gregg & Co.
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LEATHER BELTING,
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SPENCER'S FILES,
JESSOP'S C. STEEL,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL HARDWARE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
Having Opened Salesrooms at
NO. 70 WOOD ST.,
Invite an examination of their Stock of
Superior American Cutlery
Exclusively of their own manufacture.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of
Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc. etc.
Special attention is invited to an assortment of
BREAKFAST CARVERS
AND
Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets.
NOW OFFERING,
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,
No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—EARLY ROSE Potatoes, $6 00 per bbl; Stassny Prolific Potatoes, $8 00 per bbl; Osage Orange Seeds, fresh, 50c per lb. Pure

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, 1870.

It was observed in our last report that the condition of the local money market during the past week had manifested considerable easiness, bordering on stringency. This was more apparent to-day, and it is the rule with many of our discount houses to call in as many of the maturing loans between this and the first of April as possible. Many of the country banks that keep their accounts in this city have checked very close, and will have to look for some assistance besides. Quotable rates for money have stiffened, and 12 per cent. is the general rule.

—The success of the funding bill in the House appears more certain to-day. We learn that Secretary Boutwell was in conference with the Committee on Ways and Means on yesterday for two hours, concerning this bill. He explained very fully to the Committee his reasons for desiring prompt action on the measure, and his belief of being able to fund the debt in the three series proposed in the bill. He preferred the bill as it was originally reported by the Finance Committee, which allowed the interest to be paid abroad, and if the Committee deemed it advisable to restore that clause he had no objection, but he was afraid the Senate would not yield that point. It is understood that the Committee will report a bill to feature, and, also, one allowing one per cent. to negotiate the loan. The time for the Committee will be to make other amendments, not however of a very material character. It will not be finally acted upon and reported before the middle of next week.

—The President has lately said that he is not in favor of some of the features of the Senate's Funding bill. He is opposed to the ninth section, and to the funding of greenbacks. He prefers to fund the conds bearing a high rate of interest to those of a less rate, but is opposed to converting obligations which bear no interest into those which require the payment of interest.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	110½ 110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '62	109 109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '64	109½ 109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '65	109¾ 110	110
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107½ 107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109 109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109 109	109
10-40s	105¾ 105¾	105¾
Gold	112¾ 112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States currency in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110½	110¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, '62	109	109¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	109	109¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109¾	110	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	107¼	107¾	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109	109¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109	109		
U. S. Currency 6's	122½	123	½	

The following quotations, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 18, 1870.	10 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	97½	97½	97¾	98	98	98
Erie	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119	119
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Northwestern	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Do preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo and Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Toledo and Wabash pref						
Pacific Mail	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Chicago and Alton						
Chicago and Alton pref						
Western Union Telegraph	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	51	51	51	51	51	51
American M. U. Express	26	26	26	26	26	26
United States Express						
Merchants' Union	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	97¾	98	¼	
Erie	36¼	36¼		
Harlem	140	140		
Reading	98½	98½		
Mich. Central	119			
Mich. Southern	93½	93½		
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cle. and Pitts.	87½	87½		
Chicago and North	70½	71	½	
Do. preferred	86½	87	½	
Rock Island	104½	104½		
St. Paul	56	56		
Do. preferred	75	75		
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾		
Chicago and Alton	111	111		
Do. preferred	118	118		
Western U. Tel	78½	78½		
Pacific Mail	98½	98½		
Adams Express	69½	69½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50	50		
American M. U. Ex.	26	26		
U. S. Express	48½	48½		
Merch. U. Ex.	6½	6		½

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have had in this city recently a case in which a genuine check for a small amount was successfully altered to one of a much larger amount, and for the unusual care of the parties to whom it was offered, would have been paid. Its fraudulent character was not suspected from anything on its face, and was detected only from the fact that the party offering it was unknown. A check of a prominent New York banker, drawn for a small amount, was recently altered to one of several hundred thousands, and was paid. The alteration is effected first by the use of an acid, which removes the entire filling in of the figures and writing ink without in the least soiling the paper, when the blank may be filled as desired, only have a check before us which was simply touched with the acid from a lucifer match, and the effect is the entire removal of all trace of the words and letters touched. How widely like results may be known we cannot say, but the effectual manner that in case its work should be part all persons in the habit of drawing checks, as well as those paying checks, on their guard. It is fearfully dangerous."

—The Railway share market at Philadelphia is characterized by a fair investment demand, and some little improvement is noticed. Reading and Pennsylvania are unchanged, the former closing at 48¾, and the latter at 56½. Lehigh Valley has advanced a small fraction daily for the past two or three days, in increased strength being probably attributable to the gradual nearing of the quarterly dividend period, no less than a month off. Camden and Amboy advanced a fraction at the close, and Northern Central sold up 57.

—If there be one person on earth who apprehends a wild rush to realize on greenbacks, in the event of a resumption of specie payment, we beg him to consider the ease of the gold contracts. *They are redeemable*—and promptly redeemed at the Treasury in coin—wherever whom possesses them generally prefers to keep them.

—Treasurer Spinner reports to-day that there are $103,327,810 79⅞ specie, and $7,758,946 14 in greenbacks in his safes, ready for use by the government.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable April 5, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, Stocks, and Miscellaneous Securities. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no change. Dullness and inactivity were the principal features. There has been no speculative demand for a long time. Dealers merely purchase sufficient to meet their current wants. How long it will be before the spring trade opens is a question easier asked than answered. We know some parties that would pay a fair per centage to have the date definitely fixed. The weather continues changeable. Our rivers are in good navigable order. Tonnage in port consists of the St. Charles, that leaves to-day. The nominal rates for the articles enumerated in this report are as follows:

ASHES—We have no alteration to note in regard to ashes; the demand was moderate, with sales made at last quotations. Pearls—small mom to; refined 6 @6½; pots 7 @7½; pearls 6½@7. Receipts have a good supply.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at $4 @ 5 per gallon, with a downward tendency; sales in a small way at twenty gallons.

APPLES—The market is well supplied. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 350 bbls. Prices are a shade lower. Sales of selected and choice at $3 @3 50; fair to medium $2 @2 25.

BEESWAX—The receipts for the past 24 hours were 95 packages by river and rail, and several packages by express. There was a fair trade for and for strictly prime qualities. Fancy 30@ 32c; prime to choice 28@30c; common lots from 25@28c; dark 20@25c.

BUTTER—Is quiet but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $0 @ 0 per bbl; No. 3 at $5 @5 50. Sales of carpet, however, at 30 @35 @ 0 pound. Dealers are well supplied.

BACON—Hams: the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots at 12½@13c; canvassed do 15@16c; sides at 11 @12½ @ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 @ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The supply being limited the market is firm. Sales were reported at $2 50 @3 @ bbl.

CANDLES—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 20c @ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CANDY OIL—The market is weak. Prices are a shade lower, with extra to report at $1 @1 10 @ gallon; No. 2 at 90c @ gallon.

CHEESE—The market is overstocked; buyers are shy and confine to take hold sparingly; choice to hold at 17, common and inferior lots at 15@16c @ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The receipts have been light; the demand so far unsatisfied; small sales were reported at 9@9½ @ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull with limited sales; prices are nominally the same. The season for novelty cannot be far off.

CHEESE—The receipts have been heavy, with a fine lot from Western Reserve to hand. Humbert, the cheese factory 17@c; Goshen 16@ 17c; Western Reserve 16@17c; Hamburg 16@17c; Limburger 16@c.

FLOUR—The market shows no signs of improvement. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 726 bbls. Dealers confine their purchases strictly to their immediate wants, and to the following: The store rates are Spring wheat, No. 1, $6 @6 25; No. 2, $5 @5 50; spring hot less; winter wheat $6 @6 75 @6 50; fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 25@50c @ barrel taken on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra do @ ——; extra family, $6 @6 25; extra wheat in barrels $6 @6 25; extra family in sacks $5 @5 25; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75 @5; in sacks $4 50@4 75; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 @7 50; in sacks $6 50@6 75; Double brands, $6 @6 50; in sacks $6 @6 25; Minford Mills extra, $6 @6 25; Family, $5 @5 50; Pacific, $5 @5 25 @ barrel; Wayne City, $5 @5 50 @ barrel; Dayton City, $5 @5 25 @ barrel.

FOOD—The receipts have fallen off. There is a good demand for feeding, and prices are firmly sustained.

HEMPSEED AND PROVISIONS—The market has undergone no change; dealers are well supplied with the various kinds, and are not disposed to make large purchases except in order to affect sales. We are receiving a large number of inquiries for Bacon hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12½@12c; plain, do, 12 @12½c; sides, clear, 12½@12½c; clear do 10@ 10½c. Lard in tierces 10½@11c; in buckets 11½ @12c. Shoulders & Co.'s Cadiz Lard, 3 and 5 lbs, 12@17c. Mess pork, $27 00@27 50 @ bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 10c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $6 00 @ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 @dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 05 @1 10 @ gallon.

FEED—The market is firm. The mills report a fair business doing at the following: Bran, wholesale, $1 @1 @ cwt; retail $1 15; ship-stuffs $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 @1 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

FIVE FLOUR—The demand was light, with sales of a similar description. The receipts for some time have been $5 00 @ bbl.

HONEY—Market dull and more sellers than buyers at 35@36 @ lb.

LIME—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of cleveland while at $2 12½@ 2½ Eastern white $1 75 @ bbl.

CORN OIL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of 1 bbl. at 90c @ gallon.

OATMEAL—Sales of 1 bbl. at $5 @ bbl.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand; prices continue weak, although no lower. We can repeat our quotations of 80c @ bu in bulk; 65c in sacks, with store sales at 90@95c @ bu.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand for fish. There is, however, less activity than at the first of the week. Sales of No. 1 mackerel, No. 1 shore $21 00; No. 1 bay $20 00; No. 2 shore $18 00, No. 2 bay $16 00; kits of 10 lbs, No. 1 medium $13 00. Herring—Labradore No. 1 $9 @9 50; Lake herring, No. 1, $7 @7 50; No. 2, $6 @6 50. Lake herring, bbl, $4 50. Cod fish large, per lb, 5c; medium $4 50.

HAY—We have no changes to note as relates to prices. We are reported sales from wagon at $15 @16 @ ton. Baled hay will come up to their standard at $1 @$1 13 for red winter. Oats still in good demand but no supplies coming to the wharf and from depot at 42@43c; from store at 60@75c. Corn market still not so lower, buyers not very free in their offers, but offer one cent less wharf being 66@66c. Sales were made from store at 70@72c @ bushel. Rye is in good demand between car and shelled. Barley dull, with not advertising for sale or buyers. Some of them are offering 75c for spring. We heard of no sales below 80c. Fall is quoted at 90@95c. Timothy seed in good demand at $3 @3 25 @ bushel, buyers offering 50.

HARDWARE—There is very active inquiry for sowing, planting and farm seed, with no change in prices, excepting as to timothy, which has advanced $3@$5 @ bushel. We quote sales at $5 00@5 50 according to quality. Clover seed in moderate inquiry, with a small way at $8 @8 50; fancy English clover is held at $10 00 @ bushel. Seed onions—steady demand at 10@12c @ lb. Flax seed in good demand; fair and regular demand; sales of fancy brands: White Seed, $1 @1 05; Early Diamond, $1 @1 05; do $2 50 @ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $3 @ bushel.

GINGER—Is quiet; the trade is moving in an active, buyers were more numerous and more disposed to operate; prices were supported by tenacious holders; dealers would do well to secure a full line of this article at the prices in the coffee at the following: Roasting, 18c; bar, 19c; good, 20c; prime, 21c; choice, 21½c; fancy, 22c @ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair 11c; prime 11½c; choice 12c; Crushed and Powdered, 12½@12¾c. Sugar House 9 @10c; @ lb. Refined sugars—crushed 13c; powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12c; A, 11½c; extra C, 11c; yellow C, 10½c @ lb.

RICE—Sales—New Orleans, new crop, 7½@8c; Porto Rico 7½c; Muscovado 6@7 @ gallon.

SALERATUS—Is quiet at 6½@7c.

TEAS—Steady but unchanged with a good stock on hand.

CANDLES—Sales of mould 18c; star 22c @ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 6c; No. 3 at 5½c @ lb. Oatmeal is selling at $10 @10 50 @ bbl; hull bbls $5 50.

HUSKS—Are selling at 1½@2c @ lb.

HAND-MADE HEAVY—Sales at 5½@6c @ lb.

SYRUPS—Loverings 42@48c; golden 36@39c; Sugar House 30@35c; silver drip 42@45c; clear do 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, prime 75c; choice 70@ 72½ @ gal.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½ @10c; country 6@6½ @ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—The receipts are increasing; since our last 250 lbs have been received. We have sales at $1 @1 75 @ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c @ lb.

ONIONS—Market quiet; demand light. Sales of good to prime at $2 @2 50 @ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9c @ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines are steady at 90c @$1 00 @ gallon; receipts reported 31 bbls. Pricing proof rectified $1 @1 05; half rye and malt corn $1 75.

WOOL—Receipts and sales of unwashed prices per domestic Pulls, 2 hoop, @2 2½ 3 hoop, @2 3½; 4 hoop, @3 @3 11 60; No. 2 $10 @; No. 3 $9 @0. Washboards, $1 @0.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 19, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday, although not a very active one, showed more signs of life than for some days past, more particularly in regard to the raw material. The advantage of the sales for the month is on the side of buyers, who are still holding back. Refiners are reported as declining to purchase until it can be obtained at 16c.

CRUDE.

We are reported sales to the extent of 4,500 bbls all for delivery within the next two months, as follows: Sales of 1,000 bbls, deliverable in 60 days, to seller's option, at 15½c; 1,000 bbls, Oil City, April, at 15½c; sales 1,000 bbls S. O., April, 15½c. From this it will be seen that 15½c will purchase oil for almost any delivery. Sales of 1,000 bbls Oil City, April 15½c; April 15½c; May 15½c; June 15½c; B. O. all year 14½c.

REFINED.

Market dull and weak. Oil was offered at a decline of ½c @ gallon on most deliveries; we failed to hear of any transactions. The nominal figures were: March delivery, S. O., 25½c; April 25½c; May 25½c; June 25½c; Sundry Shipping Brands, 25½c; Mixing, 25½c; 58½c wanted.

[Associated Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—Closing 17½c Petroleum—crude in bulk lower and difficult to sell at 15½c. We quote refined in bulk at 25½c; no inquiry; 1,000 bbls standard white sold at 26½c, closing with no buyers at 26½c; 1,000 bbls delivery April, seller May, closing with no buyers at 26½c; 1,000 bbls delivery April seller May, with less inquiry, and prices somewhat nominal. Standard white quoted at 26½@26¾c; 150 bbls delivery in March, 26½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Upper creek dull, nothing being doing. Lower creek has the appearance of a downward tendency; we can quote but nominal. Buyers offer reluctantly at 15½c, and holders at 16c; barley has change. There was no inquiry for round lots. The receipts for the past 24 hours were: Oils 863 sacks, rye 158 sacks, barley 50 sacks, corn 141 sacks. Wheat—The mills are purchasing all wheat that will come up to their standard at $1 @$1 13 for red winter. Oats still in good demand but no supplies coming to the wharf and from depot at 42@43c; from store at 60@75c. Corn market dull but no lower, buyers not very free in their offers, but offer one cent less wharf being 66@66c. Sales were made from store at 70@72c @ bushel. Rye is in good demand between car and shelled. Barley dull, with not advertising for sale or buyers. Some of them are offering 75c for spring. We heard of no sales below 80c. Fall is quoted at 90@95c. Timothy seed in good demand at $3 @3 25 @ bushel, buyers offering 50.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 19, 1870. }

Business doing in raw irons continues very meagre. There is, however, a more general resumption of operations by the mills, and a consequent increased consumption of crude stock.

Current receipts of well established makes of bituminous coal smelted forge irons from Lake Superior ores, are barely sufficient to meet the wants of consumers, and in most cases those brands are contracted for two months in advance, consequently prices of such makes are comparatively well sustained. Common and inferior grades are neglected, and sell at irregular prices.

Anthracite descriptions, in which the greatest discrimination and irregularity has prevailed, show rather more steadiness, and, taken all together, may be quoted a little firmer. There is, however, yet much irregularity in prices, and perhaps equally as much in quality of the various brands of anthracite irons now offering in this market. Many of them are found to be very inferior on their conversion into muck bar.

We are to-day posted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

250 tons inferior mixed close gray	$31 00	cash.
250 tons good mixed close gray	35 50	4 mos.
400 do mottling at furnace	36 00	4 mos.
600 do good open gray to arrive	36 00	3 mos.
100 do medium white	35 00	4 mos.
200 do do	37 50	4 mos.

Anthracite.

350 tons inferior neutral forge	24 00	5 mos.
150 tons medium forge	35 50	6 mos.
275 tons red short forge, to arrive	34 50	6@7 ps
100 tons No. 3 mottled	35 00	6 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral	35 00	6 mos.
100 tons good No. 3 charcoal forge	38 00	6 mos.
250 tons extra No. 1 foundry	39 50	6 mos.
200 tons No. 2 foundry	37 50	6 mos.
100 tons No. 1 foundry	41 00	6 mos.
250 tons Chickies No 1 foundry, for another market equal to	43 00	cash.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	39 00	6 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending March 19, 1870.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	8	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	3	Bradley & Co, metal	1
Superior Mills, metal	5	Everson, P & Co, m	1
Lynch Mills, m	1	Rogers, H & H, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Total			36

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	5	J Rosenau, m	3
Nimick & Co, metal	10	J W Porter, metal	3
J C & J H Brown, m	3	H Crichton, metal	1
J Moorhead, m	3	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	2
W J Anderson & Co, m	1		
Total			37

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, H & Co, o	6	Jones & L, o	1
Union Iron Mills, o	4	Graff, B & Co, o	1
Total			14

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 19, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3½@3 4
Horse Shoe	5
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 5
Hoop and Square	4½@ 5
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5
Boiler Iron	4½@ 5
Tank Iron	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c @ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4	00 5
Spikes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 20 lbs to the yard	5½	@6
Nail Rods	5½	@6
Best refined Iron	5½	@6

	American.	Charcl.	Imitation.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	7¼	8¼	
" 18 to 24	8¼	7¼	9¼
" 25 to 26	7¼	8¼	9¼
" 27	8	9	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c @ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d " "	5 00
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 50
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	6 50
20 fine	6 50
20 fine	6 50
Clinch	6 50
Spikes	5 50
Cut Boat Spikes	4 50

Barrel Nails—7c in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 1¾ in, $5 25.

Refrigerator Nails—Above quotations.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—1c @ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards. Nails—12½c @ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer at 88@88c for No 1, and 76@80c for No 2, closing at 76@c unchanged than afternoon.

CORN—Quiet, closing at 71@c for No 2 and 69@69c for no grade, according to location; this afternoon market dull, No 2 at 70@c.

OATS—Dull but firmer, closing at 37c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet at 68@69c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

HIGH WINES—Firmer at 91@c for wood, 89@89½c for iron hoop.

MESS PORK—Steady and quiet at $15 @15 05 @ bbl for cash and seller April, $15 @15 05 @ bbl for April delivery sold-sloughers; 12c for rough sides, 13@13½c for clear sides.

LIVE HOGS—Less active and steady at $6 90@6 95 for fair to choice packing.

CATTLE—Active at $4 50@7 25 for light cows to choice even steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18

The Daily Commercial.

FROM MURDER TO THE RAW RIDE.

Murder Will Out—Another Frightful Atrocity to Pair—Hanging in Georgia —An Imperial Murderer Interviewed— How Yerger Escaped—George Wilkes and Metropolitan Leland.

MURDER WILL OUT.

This has been illustrated by a recent arrest in Massachusetts. Four years ago a wealthy citizen of Prince George county, Md., named William Sayles, was murdered for his money by five negroes, two of whom have been sentenced and hung. At the time of the tragedy it was known that one of the murderers—Mason Richardson, *alias* Thomas Johnson—had fled to Massachusetts. He remained at large until a few days since, when he was discovered by officers of the State police, at a boarding house in Boston, where he acted in the capacity of servant. The Maryland authorities were duly informed of the arrest of Richardson and an official from that State identified the man and took him back to Maryland for trial on Tuesday last.

A DREADFUL MURDER IN PARIS.

A horrible murder was committed in the Rue Amelot, Paris, a few weeks ago, but it was decidedly French in all its characteristics. A elderly French lady named Maillot received the following letter:

MY FRIEND—I murdered my wife at three o'clock this morning, after a dispute about her master, M. Humbert. He is responsible for our child. He is the cause of our misfortune. When you receive this letter I shall be dead.

PRAISE.

The note bore the postmark of Montreuil, near Paris. The writer lived on the same floor as Maillot, but, instead of going to the Chief Bureau of Police, and the door of Fraise's room having been forced open, a frightful spectacle presented itself. The woman was lying on the bed, with her head nearly severed from the body, which was mangled in an indescribable manner. The sight was so shocking that a medical man who was sent for fainted away on entering the room. The woman had evidently been murdered in her sleep, and the murderer must have remained with her body for about four hours after the deed. Jealousy was the cause. No traces of the murderer have been discovered, and it is supposed he has suicided.

THE MURDERER OF VICTOR NOIR.

A *Herald* correspondent at Paris a few weeks ago penetrated into the spacious prison of La Conciergerie, and interviewed Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the murderer of Victor Noir. The correspondent was graciously received, describes at length the Prince's quarters, and naturally thinks the homicide a justifiable one. The Prince spoke in high praise of the United States, which is comforting. The writer gives the following sketch of the princely murderer's quarters: The room is lighted by two windows, heavily grated; the floor is waxed, and covered of polished oak, with no carpet. To the left, on entering, is a bed without curtains; the walls are ornamented with a few colored prints of no artistic merit. Over the bed, and on the opposite side, on brackets, are plaster of Paris casts of the interior ear, and overshadowed with a shelf. Here were the two pistols with which the Prince fired at Victor Noir. There are a sofa and half a dozen chairs covered with velvet.

On entering I found the Prince sitting near the farthest window converging with six gendarmes. He rose and advanced to meet me. He cordially shook my hand and said, "Monsieur, I thank you for your sympathy. I am trying to a busy dressed in mourning, who was seated on the sofa, he introduced me—it was the Princess. The Prince was dressed in a blue cloth jacket, buttoned to the throat, with velvet collar and cuffs of a lighter color. He wore gloves and spurs, for neither of which could I discover immediate necessity.

In the course of conversation the coming trial was but little referred to, the manner of his suppression as to its result. The only one of the party on whose brow could be discerned any shadow of anxiety was the Princess. The frank, open bearing of the Prince at once enlisted my sympathies, and the sad fate which befell his friends impressed me with the idea that he had been misrepresented against his will. This impression was soon changed to certainty.

He spoke to me of having been in America, in New York and Pittsburgh, of the Bessemer military experiments, and he evidently appreciated, as a military man, their value. He spoke in terms of high praise about the rifle which he has received from the United States. I told him that it had been mentioned in the French press, but I was not aware of the report being true. "It is true," he replied, "and I thank the Prince; "the rifle was sent from Springfield from one of the best makers in the world."

AN EXECUTION IN GEORGIA.

On Friday, the 11th instant, at Waynesboro, Georgia, a negro named Ben. Goldy was hanged for the murder of his employer, Adkins Lewis, a planter of standing and reputation in the State. The execution was a public one. A rude gallows had been erected around which a large crowd of negroes had assembled to witness the dying agonies of the condemned wretch. Between the hours of eleven and twelve, Goldy was brought to the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, his deputies, and a guard sufficient to enforce the majesty of the law. He ascended the structure to the platform, and without any confession of his crime awaited calmly and solemnly the usual prayer. This was offered, in which he seemed to join, and the noose being put around his neck, he was adjusted, and in another instant the murderer was ushered into eternity. Goldy's relatives have been notified, as he had been once before, but not Governor Bullock been absent at Washington.

HOW YERGER MADE HIS ESCAPE.

Yerger escaped from the jail at Jackson, on Sunday morning last, by overpowering the guard, tying the board fence with clothesline around the prison yard. The first two nights after being handed over to the civil authorities, Yerger was confined in one of the cells in the jail. Since then he had more comfortable quarters in a room with an iron grating on either window or door, and giving free access to the yard, by day and night. A little before five Sunday morning he sent the jailer for a cup of coffee to the next dining market house, and during his absence Yerger availed himself of the opportunity, and barely made a leap, and by their aid easily reached the top of the thirteen-foot fence. He took the jailer's overcoat and hat, and left in a cape.

Yerger made direct for the boarding house of Miss Burk, and, abruptly entering the bedroom of Lieutenant Appleton, inquired if that was Colonel Hamilton's room. He was told that the gentleman roomed immediately below. Colonel Hamilton was the former partner of Yerger, and the same person who was supposed to be implicated in the latter's escape from military confinement. In the faint light of the morning, Lieutenant Appleton failed to recognize the fugitive, and Yerger presently believed the Sheriff was invited to permit the escape.

ARREST OF WILKES AND METROPOLITAN LELAND.

The caning of Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, on Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, was caused by an article published in the *Sunday Mercury*, in which he was dished up to the public as a coward. Wilkes and Leland met near the Brevoort House, and the latter struck the former several blows. Major Leland was walking up and down Broadway. The weather was bustling, and at that hour the street was thronged with a crowd of busy pedestrians and loafers.

Major Leland immediately stepped up to Mr. Wilkes, saying, "Why did you make that outrageous attack on me in your paper of Saturday?"

Mr. Wilkes, much surprised, straightened up and squared off, and exclaimed, "Hands off, sir. Don't you touch me," and at the same time grasped his umbrella in a manner as led Major Leland to think he was drawing a pistol.

Major Leland, without further ceremony, raised his cane and struck Wilkes several smart blows on the head and shoulders, exclaiming: "I will show you whether I am a coward." Wilkes soon broke away from his opponent, and as Mr. Wilkes turned to escape pursuit, or to look for an officer, Leland struck him a few more blows at the back with his fist.

The affair created an immense sensation on the street, and the scene was witnessed by a large crowd.

As Mr. Wilkes was making his way out of the crowd as expeditiously as possible, Leland cried out to the Gentleman, "Now you've got one the chivalrous fighting editor, George Wilkes."

That ended the affair for the present. There was no interference by the police, and up to the day evening no formal proceedings had been instituted by Mr. Wilkes.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Society—State Fair to be Held September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was held in Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday. The following members were present:

President—John C. Myers, Luzerne county.

Vice Presidents—Jacob S. Haldeman, M. D., James N. Morris, Philadelphia; W. H. Hofstetter, Montgomery county; Sinclair Hargrave, Delaware county; Tobias Bartz, Berks county; William J. Pelper, Lancaster county; Martin Earley, Lebanon county; Col. Wm. Segner, Northampton county; Daniel G. Driesbach, Lycoming county; George Scott, Columbia county; John A. Smull, Dauphin county; J. D. Bowman, Cumberland county; C. M. Duncan, Franklin county; John A. Thompson, Union county; B. Morris Ellis, Lycoming county; Lucius Rogers, McKean county; Shelley Hartzpatrick, Mercer county; George Hoy, Westmoreland county; Col. Russell and John Murdoch, Jr., Allegheny county.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Jacob H. Miller, Lancaster county; H. Longaker, Lehigh county; R. G. Peters, Dauphin county; Michael Arnold, Monroe county; Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-President, Harrisburg; A. Boyd Hamilton, ex-President, Harrisburg. Corresponding Secretary—Samuel McKeage, Dauphin county.

Recording Secretary—D. W. Seiler, Dauphin county.

Treasurer—John B. Rutherford, Dauphin county.

Librarian—George Bergner, Dauphin county.

The 28th, 29th and 30th of September was designated as the time for holding the next fair, and Harrisburg was selected to fill those offices.

Two propositions were received for the holding of the next fair—one from Scranton, Lackawanna county, and the other from Scranton. A committee of nine was appointed by the chair to receive propositions and fix upon the location for holding the next fair. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Morris, Smull, Bergner, Hargrave, Ellis, Driesbach, Ellis, Ziegler and Hoistein.

The Executive Committee resolved to adjourn the next election of trustees of the Pennsylvania Farm College.

Considable discussion ensued in reference to the management of the model farm, participated in by Messrs. Haldeman, Rutherford, Morris and Dr. McCrea.

Mr. Hamilton stated a number of interesting facts in regard to the management and facilities afforded at the farm school for scholars, during the present session, and the figures on account of and income from the farm.

After the transaction of some other business of ungeneral interest the Executive Committee adjourned to meet in September.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* writes authoritatively as to the origin of the amusingly popular "Shoo Fly." He says that one night last summer Frank Gerard, a negro minstrel by profession, went to a negro ball, where there were some fine looking girls and a few Fifteenth Regiment of Colored Infantry, who became exceedingly wrought up by the excitement of the dance, and one of them suddenly called out:

"Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

For listening to company [illegible]

following par expressions with a hop down. It was immediately taken up by other members of the crowd and company, and the words and air of the same company, and the words and air of the same company, and the words and air of the same